

## RESEARCH NOTES

FURTHER ADDITIONS TO THE KNOWN FISH FAUNA IN THE VICINITY OF CEDAR KEY, FLORIDA.—Since the recent reports by Reid (1954, Bull. Mar. Sci. of the Gulf and Carib., 4(1): 1-94), Kilby (1955, Tulane Stud. Zool., *in press*), and Caldwell (1954, Quart. Jour. Fla. Acad. Sci., 17(3): 182-184), the following species of fish have been identified from Cedar Key, Levy County, Florida. For the purposes of this and the papers cited above, the area encompassed in citing records is the saltwater area regularly visited by fishermen from Cedar Key (a maximum of 15 nautical miles from the town). Unless otherwise indicated, the specimens listed below are deposited in the University of Florida fish collection. Measurements are expressed as standard length.

*Scomberomorus cavalla* (Cuvier & Valenciennes). King Mackerel. Though no specimens are available in the University collections, this species is frequently taken in the more open waters some 5 to 10 nautical miles from the town, primarily during the months of April and May.

*Otophidium omostigmum* (Jordan & Gilbert). Spotted Cusk Eel. A 161 mm. specimen was collected about March 10, 1953, by a commercial bait-shrimp fisherman in 3 fathoms on a grassy flat at night. Though this specimen was reported in a recent study of this species (Briggs and Caldwell, *Copeia*, *in press*), it is included here in order that the Cedar Key list remain consolidated.

*Balistes caprisus* Gmelin. Common Triggerfish. A 281 mm. specimen was gaffed on October 10, 1954, by Dr. E. Lowe Pierce of the University of Florida as it rose to the surface at the "pound nets" (a group of pilings located some 12 miles from the town near the end of a long shallow sand bar known as Seahorse Reef).—David K. Caldwell, Department of Biology, University of Florida.